

We have also not included those provisions from S. 486 that concerned advertising and the distribution of information about methamphetamines. Both of those provisions raised First Amendment concerns, and I believe the legislation is stronger without them. Once again, the House Judiciary Committee acted wisely, leaving those provisions out of its meth legislation.

The meth bill has taken a lengthy path from introduction to passage, and I believe it has been improved at each step. For example, we significantly improved this bill during committee considerations. As the comprehensive substitute for the original bill was being drafted, I had three primary reservations: First, earlier versions of the bill imposed numerous mandatory minimums. I continue to believe that mandatory minimums are generally an inappropriate tool in our critically important national fight against drugs. Simply imposing or increasing mandatory minimums subverts the more considered process Congress set up in the Sentencing Commission. The Federal Sentencing Guidelines already provide a comprehensive mechanism to equalize sentences among persons convicted of the same or similar crime, while allowing judges the discretion they need to give appropriate weight to individual circumstances.

The Sentencing Commission goes through an extraordinary process to set sentence levels. For example, pursuant to our 1996 anti-methamphetamine law, the Sentencing Commission increased meth penalties after careful analysis of recent sentencing data, a study of the offenses, and information from the DEA on trafficking levels, dosage unit size, price and drug quantity. Increasing mandatory minimums takes sentencing discretion away from judges. We closely examine judges' backgrounds before they are confirmed and should let them do their jobs.

Mandatory minimums also impose significant economic and social costs. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the annual cost of housing a federal inmate ranges from \$16,745 per year for minimum security inmates to \$23,286 per year for inmates in high security facilities. It is critical that we take steps that will effectively deter crime, but we should not ignore the costs of the one size fits all approach of mandatory minimums. We also cannot ignore the policy implications of the boom in our prison population. In 1970, the total population in the federal prison system was 20,686 prisoners, of whom 16.3 percent were drug offenders. By 1997, the federal prison population had grown to almost 91,000 sentenced prisoners, approximately 60 percent of whom were sentenced for drug offenses. The cost of supporting this expanded federal criminal justice system is staggering. We ignore at our peril the findings of RAND's comprehensive 1997 re-

port on mandatory minimum drug sentences: "Mandatory minimums are not justifiable on the basis of cost-effectiveness at reducing cocaine consumption, cocaine expenditures, or drug-related crime."

This is why I have repeatedly expressed my concerns about creating new mandatory minimum penalties, including in the last Congress, when another anti-methamphetamine bill was before the Judiciary Committee.

Second, earlier drafts of this bill would have contravened the Supreme Court's 1999 decision in *Richardson versus U.S. I*, along with some other members of the Committee, believed that it would be inappropriate to take such a step without first holding a hearing and giving thorough consideration to such a change in the law. The Chairman of the Committee, Senator HATCH, was sensitive to this concern and he agreed to remove that provision from this legislation.

Third, an earlier version of the bill contained a provision that would have created a rebuttable presumption that may have violated the Constitution's Due Process Clause. Again, I believed that we needed to seriously consider and debate such a provision before voting on it. And again, the Chairman was sensitive to the concerns of some of us on the Committee and agreed to remove that provision.

The SAMHSA authorization bill also dealt with ecstasy and other so-called "club drugs." Ecstasy is steadily growing in popularity, especially among younger Americans. It is perceived by many young people as being harmless, but medical studies are beginning to show that it can have serious long-term effects on users. This bill asks the Sentencing Commission to look at our current sentencing guidelines for those who manufacture, import, export, or traffic ecstasy, and to provide for increased penalties as it finds appropriate. It also authorizes \$10 million for prevention efforts. These efforts are particularly crucial with new drugs like ecstasy, so that our young people can learn the true consequences of use.

This legislation took a tough approach to drugs without taking the easy way out of mandatory minimums, and without undue Congressional interference with the Sentencing Commission. I hope that any future efforts we must take to address our drug problem will use these provisions as a model.

THE NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. BREAU. Mr. President, I rise today to ask my colleagues support the National Recording Preservation Act, legislation that maintains and preserves America's most significant recordings during the first century of recorded sound for future generations to enjoy. This legislation is especially im-

portant to my state of Louisiana, which has its own rich and distinct musical tradition.

Louisiana is known around the world for having a culture all its own. We are best known for our good music, good food and good times. We especially celebrate our cultural heritage through our music.

The Storyville district in New Orleans is said to be the birthplace of jazz—America's only indigenous musical genre. Louis Armstrong, perhaps the most influential jazz artist of all time, grew up orphaned in New Orleans when jazz music was coming of age.

Acadiana is the home of great cajun and zydeco artists like the late Beau Jocque, the late Clifton Chenier, Michael Doucet and Beausoleil, and Zachary Richard, all of whom communicate to the rest of the world what life is like on the bayou.

In the northern part of our state, Shreveport's Municipal Auditorium was the home of the Louisiana Hayride, where Elvis Presley got his first break after being turned down by the Grand Ole Opry in Tennessee. The Louisiana Hayride shaped the country music scene in the 1940's and 50's by showcasing artists like Hank Williams, Johnny Cash and Willie Nelson in its weekly Saturday night radio broadcasts.

Bluesmen like Tabby Thomas and Snooks Eaglin have kept the Delta blues tradition alive and well in Louisiana. The Neville Brothers, Kenny Wayne Shepherd, all the talented members of the Marsalis family, and many others, continue to keep us connected to our culture and help us celebrate it.

According to the Louisiana Music Commission, the overall economic impact of the music industry in Louisiana is about \$2.2 billion as of 1996, up from \$1.4 billion in 1990. So music isn't just important to my state's culture, it is important to its economy. Unfortunately, since many recordings are captured only on perishable materials like tape, we are in danger of losing these priceless artifacts to time and decay.

Recognizing the importance of preserving Louisiana's musical heritage, I have sponsored The National Recording Preservation Act. This legislation, which is modeled after a similar law to preserve America's disappearing film recordings, creates a National Recording Registry within the Library of Congress.

The registry will identify the most historically, aesthetically and culturally significant recordings of the first century of recorded sound and maintains these for future generations to enjoy. The registry will include works as diverse as slave songs, opera, world music and heavy metal. I hope Louisiana's many and varied contributions to the field of music would be well represented in this national registry.

The National Recording Preservation Act directs the Librarian of Congress to select up to 25 recordings or groups of recordings for the registry each year. Nominations will be taken from the general public, as well as from industry representatives. Recordings will be eligible for selection 10 years after their creation.

To help the Librarian of Congress implement a comprehensive recording preservation program, this legislation establishes a National Recording Preservation Board. The board will work with artists, archivists, educators, historians, copyright owners, recording industry representatives and others to establish the program.

The bill also charters a National Recording Preservation Foundation to raise funds to promote the preservation of recordings and ensure the public's access to the registry.

To maintain the success of the music industry in Louisiana, we must strive to inspire our youth by exposing them to their musical heritage. This legislation helps us take steps to cultivate our traditions and our young artists, and will allow us to continue to attract tourists to the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival and the Zydeco Festival in Plaisance, Louisiana.

Congress should enact the National Recording Preservation Act so future generations can fully appreciate Louisiana's contributions to the history of recorded music in our country.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, September 22, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,646,596,948,282.03, five trillion, six hundred forty-six billion, five hundred ninety-six million, nine hundred forty-eight thousand, two hundred eighty-two dollars and three cents.

One year ago, September 22, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,636,049,000,000, five trillion, six hundred thirty-six billion, forty-nine million.

Five years ago, September 22, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,949,192,000,000, four trillion, nine hundred forty-nine billion, one hundred ninety-two million.

Twenty-five years ago, September 22, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$550,764,000,000, five hundred fifty billion, seven hundred sixty-four million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,095,832,948,282.03, five trillion, ninety-five billion, eight hundred thirty-two million, nine hundred forty-eight thousand, two hundred eighty-two dollars and three cents, during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES USA

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I want to congratulate the Catholic Charities USA on this their 90th anniversary of commitment to social change. Their organization has done tremendous work in the community towards reducing poverty and working with lawmakers to improve so many lives.

Catholic Charities USA began as a small group called the National Conference of Catholic Churches in 1910, with the goal in mind of providing legal representation for impoverished persons. They have grown under the current leadership of Father Kammer, SJ, to include after-school programs and parenting classes, all of which have made an impact on the people they have touched. In celebrating their 90th anniversary, I want to thank Catholic Charities USA for their devotion in developing stronger families and neighborhoods and wish them many more years of success.●

MR. PHILIP E. GRECO AND MRS. DONNA GRECO ISSA RECEIVE ALEXANDER MACOMB 2000 FAMILY OF THE YEAR AWARD

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, each year the Southeast Michigan Chapter of the March of Dimes recognizes a select group of individuals whose contributions to the Macomb County, Michigan, community have been invaluable. I rise today to recognize Mr. Philip E. Greco and Mrs. Donna Greco Issa, the winners of the 2000 Alexander Macomb Family of the Year Award. They will be presented this award at a dinner benefitting the March of Dimes on September 27, 2000.

Mr. Greco and Mrs. Greco Issa hold the position of President and Treasurer, respectively, at the Philip F. Greco Title Company, which was founded by their father in 1972. The two learned the business working alongside their father, and helped the company establish three regional offices and five satellite businesses.

Both Mr. Greco and Mrs. Greco Issa are very active within the Macomb County community. Mr. Greco is President of the advisory board for the St. John's North Shore Hospital. He is also a member of the Italian American Chamber of Commerce of Michigan, a past Commodore of both the North Channel Yacht Club and the Idle Hour Yacht Club, and has served on numerous charity golf committees.

Mrs. Greco Issa contributes time to St. Joseph's Hospital, the Italian American Cultural Center, the Macomb Medical Society, and Toys for Tots. She has also always been very active in volunteering her time and effort to the

March of Dimes. Since 1986, she has been involved with the Alexander Macomb Dinner and March of Dimes WalkAmerica. Indeed, due to her personal commitment and contributions to the March of Dimes, Mrs. Greco Issa has become a member of the March of Dimes Southeast Michigan Chapter Board of Directors.

There is potential that this will not be the last time members of the Greco family are recognized for their charitable endeavors. Mr. Greco and his wife, Ida Marie, have two daughters, Leticia Greco and Christina Greco Ewald, and one son, Philip S. Greco. They also have one grandchild, Evan Thomas Greco Ewald. Mrs. Greco and her husband, Elias, have three sons: Nicholas P. Krause, Zachary Issa and Alexander Issa.

I applaud Mr. Greco and Mrs. Greco Issa for the dedication they have shown toward improving Macomb County. They have turned community service into a family affair, and their efforts have found extraordinary success. On behalf of the entire United States Senate, I congratulate Mr. Philip E. Greco and Mrs. Donna Greco Issa on receiving the 2000 Alexander Macomb Family of the Year Award.●

HONORING NELSON LAGENDYK

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to publicly commend Nelson Lagendyk of Avon, South Dakota on being inducted into the South Dakota Aviation Hall of Fame Combat Wing for his contributions to both state and national aviation.

Mr. Lagendyk enlisted in the Air Force in June 1941 where he became a squadron clerk and joined the all volunteer glider program. His outstanding aviation skills led to his promotion to staff sergeant and a transfer to Lubbock, Texas for glider combat training. Once in Texas, Nelson was again promoted, this time to the position of Flight Officer. Following his new promotion, he then traveled to Louisville, Kentucky for continued training in preparation of his flight to Europe.

Leadership, courage and honor define Nelson's heroic actions on June 6, 1944 when he joined 4,000 glider and tow planes for a dangerous flight into Hitler's occupied France. Nelson Lagendyk courageously risked his life to secure the airfield behind enemy lines, so that German prisoners may be transported to England where they would later be held accountable for the grave atrocities committed against the Jewish people under Hitler's infamous reign.

Nelson's honors for his exemplary service include the distinguished Air Medal and the prestigious Battle Field Commission to 2nd Lieutenant, as well as the Normandy Medal of the Jubilee of Liberty", which was presented to